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CIRCULATION
 November 16, 1918 10,704



"Right is More Precious than Peace"

DEMOLISHING THE TROOPS.

That the demobilization of the army will proceed rapidly wherever it is advisable to reduce the numbers is indicated by the orders which have been given and by the action which has already been taken.

Naturally those men in the service who are the least needed are going to be the first to be mustered out. There are many of these of course in the cantonments in this country and as soon as the necessary examinations and reports concerning them can be completed they will be started on their way home. And it is to be expected that similar action will be taken in regard to the large naval reserve which has been established here. From the camps and the bases in this country the decreasing of the army and navy can be expected to take place first.

But there are also troops abroad who can be relieved on the same basis. That there will be no use for them and the quicker they are demobilized the quicker the expense will decrease. That this policy is to be followed is shown by the announcement to the effect that 18,000 located in England are to be hastened on their homeward trip. And when it comes to the remainder of the forces abroad it is evident that the service which they can be to industry at home is going to govern somewhat their discharge, as is shown by the order that those who were previously engaged in anthracite coal mining are to be sent back right away because of the need which exists for them in that business now.

Where the whole machinery of the government was busily engaged in getting troops ready for overseas service and transporting them to France a few weeks ago it is now at a standstill and being turned up for the backward movement. The prospects are excellent that many will be home for Christmas.

FEEDING THE ENEMY.

No slight task is involved in the feeding of the allied nations of Europe to say nothing of the extra burden of taking care of the wants of the central powers. We have been responding generously to the call of the nations which have been fighting with us, and we have at the same time been looking out for the requirements of certain neutral nations which entered into an agreement to keep all such supplies or their equivalent from the enemy. And all during this time there have been certain sources of supply which have been very heavily drawn upon because of the insupportable amount of shipping.

THE SUB CHASERS.

Just what action is to be taken relative to the completion of the contract for the submarine chasers which have been termed Easies has not as yet been revealed. It is quite evident that the need for which these fast and light draft boats were being constructed no longer exists. The submarines have ceased to be a menace for they have been withdrawn and are to be turned over to the allies under the terms of the armistice.

where it is understood that the government met the expense and under the agreement Mr. Ford carried on the work without profit as one of his contributions to the war work.
 Up to the signing of the armistice only the one boat had been completed. Others are of course underway and a large number could be finished by next summer, but with the war over it is a question whether it is advisable to continue the work. Many parties have undoubtedly been finished and the general progress may be such that instead of stopping the work where it is it would be better to carry out the contract and turn the boats to such other use as could be made of them. The Easies are to be 200 feet long and it would seem that a use could be found for them along commercial lines which would make it possible to prevent a complete loss of the money which has been spent upon them, in case of course it is a fact that the navy will have no use to which they could be put outside of serving as "chasers."

BULGARIA.

It is impossible to tell of course how Bulgaria is going to fare in the final adjustment. That is a matter which rests with the peace conference and it is to be expected that it will deal as thoroughly and fully with that country as with the other allies of Germany.

There seems to be no reason why any great amount of leniency should be shown to that country. It is entirely possible that the Bulgarians expect to get some consideration from the fact that they were the first to break away from the support of Germany and make a break in the chain of nations which was to form the nucleus of the central empire of Europe and thus hastened the end of the war. It may be that they will claim that they lessened the expense and slaughter by acting as they did and that they should not proper compensation for such action, but it must be realized that Bulgaria did not give up until it had been fully convinced that it had been given a severe drubbing and could not continue the war, and that its unconditional surrender was necessary in order to prevent a bad situation from becoming worse.

It is not likely to be forgotten that the peace conference, even though the allies may not be inclined to be oppressive, how Bulgaria played loose and fast with them at the opening of the war and indications are such that it is pretty certain that the atrocious manner in which the prisoners taken by the Bulgarians and the civilian population of the Serbian villages were treated is not going to be overlooked. Bulgaria's conduct entitles it to no leniency. It played the German game to the limit and it certainly cannot be allowed to escape the penalty of being caught in bad company.

PROOF IS AWAITED.

In certain circles there is a feeling that Germany is not sincere in many of the promises which are being taken by that country at the present time. Certainly actions are decidedly contrary to past inclinations but it is to be realized that Germany stands in a decidedly different position to what it has in the past. It realizes or there are at least reasons to support the belief that it has not to face the new order of things and bring about reforms and readjustments that are called for and the quicker it is done the quicker a stabilization of its affairs can be brought about.

It is quite evident that there are new hands at the helm and that is no more clearly manifested than by the declaration of Dr. Solf, the former foreign secretary of Germany, favorable to plebiscites for the people of Schleswig-Holstein in order that the people in that province now under the control of Germany may determine by vote as to whether they shall continue under German rule or go back under the Danish rule, where they were before Germany took them under its wing way back over a half century ago.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We can expect that Dr. Solf will be sending over most any day a list of what he wants for Christmas.

The Germans are now appealing for protection against the Alsatian people. How the mighty have fallen!

The man on the corner says: Next to the conscienceless monarch the heel of custom is one of the world's great oppressors.

It is certainly a fact that the weatherman is proving a most valuable aid to the fellow who is engaged in coal conservation.

After that the man at the fighting front have experienced and seen it might be well to refer the German appeals for leniency to them.

The mistake should not be made of thinking that because the armistice has been signed that the conservation which has been so carefully practiced can be totally disregarded.

The passage of the prohibition bill to become effective next July as a war measure looks very much now as if it would figure much more prominently in connection with peace than with war.

Now it is declared that the ex-kaiser is to go back to Germany. Probably he wants to be named on the commission to come to this country to plead for leniency for himself and family.

THE POOR CAT

The woman who lived in the pretty brown bungalow walked over to the line of golden glow which edged her lot and called across to her neighbor, sewing on the side porch.

"Oh, Mrs. Curbush," she called, "I'm afraid you'll have to come and get your Johnny! He's pulling the fur of my Angora cat and won't stop, and the cat hasn't a patient disposition."

The lady on the porch dropped her sewing and sauntered down to the flowering hedge. "Don't worry, Mrs. Burlap," she said cheerfully. "I am bringing up my child to work out his own problems and I rarely interfere. It is quite remarkable what a logical mind John is developing at his age, all through my letting him alone."

"That may be," interrupted the worried owner of the distressed cat, "but if his eyes are scratched out it won't do him much good to figure out later how it happened! My King Blue will know just about so much and goodness knows what will happen if any more tiffs of his fur are yanked out. I remonstrated with Johnny and even tried to make him go home, but he refused."

"I am glad to see that John showed independence of spirit and stuck to his original line of thought," said his mother still more cheerfully. "If only you would realize what that will mean to him later on in life! Why, I'd rather my child had the faculty of holding his purpose than almost any other quality. All great men have held firmly."

"Well, they didn't hold firmly to a prize winning Angora with the temper of an operative prima donna and class 'razors' retorted the first woman firmly. "I should be so much relieved if you would transgress your rules just once, Mrs. Curbush, and come over and take Johnny away! I don't want anything to happen to him!"

"Nothing is going to happen, Mrs. Burlap," soothingly stated her acquaintance on the other side of the golden glow. "John is a strong, well developed child of 6 and from his babyhood has been trained to look out for himself! Why, the very first time a little playmate pushed him over and he came screaming to me I explained to him that he must never do it again. I have had no trouble since."

"His little mind grasped the idea at once and if I do say it, boy, he's twice his age think twice before he does it!"

During the past two or three years at least, as I well know, repeated efforts have been made on one ground and another to get the "Sunday Movie" business started in Norwich. Everything from "necessary patriotic instruction" to "keeping Norwich up to date with other cities" has been urged as a reason for permitting the precedent heretofore followed in this city in this particular. So far the break has not been made, and while I speak for no one but myself, it is my opinion that the city of the people of the city are glad that this is so and want no change.

I am aware of the many arguments that can be advanced on both sides of this question, but honestly is not one of them for no one can deny that Sunday performances are essential to give everyone an opportunity to enjoy the "movies." Afternoon and evening performances six days in the week give all a chance to go, and it would seem entitled those engaged or employed in the business to a day of rest like other people.

It is with a feeling of animosity toward no one that I attempt to call this matter to the attention of the public. The proprietors and managers of all of the local theatres have been wonderfully generous in these days of war in patriotically throwing their theatres open to the Four Minute speakers and in cooperating in many other ways for the public good. I am glad to express my appreciation publicly for that. But I trust no further consideration all concerned may feel that it is not only for the good of the city, but for the good of the business as well to give up the idea of Sunday performances.

Furthermore, personally, I do not see how a fair construction of Section 640 of the General Statutes, Revision of 1918, will permit the holding of such entertainments or the employment of the labor incidental thereto on Sunday.

Very respectfully yours,
 ALYNN L. BROWN.
 Norwich, Nov. 20, 1918.

The chief difficulty in the labor situation appears to be the large number of people who know too much to work with their hands and who don't know enough to work with their brains.—Meriden Journal.

STORIES OF THE WAR

Flow Through Smoke Ring From Big Gun.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Tossed and rocked in the air by a blast from a great American gun, ever which was diving in an airplane, one American aviator recently so narrowly escaped death that he actually flew through the smoke ring from the cannon and even tasted its powder.

Even this hardly outwits in nearness to death the experience of a lieutenant of American infantry, whose gas mask was shot from his head by a German gas shell without injuring him.

The aviator who barely missed death from the shell of the big American gun was Lieutenant Edgar Peake, of Norfolk, Va. During the American drive in the Meuse-Argonne sector he made an "observation" trip over the German lines.

Upon his return to the American line, Lieutenant Peake was endeavoring to locate an American headquarters to drop a note of the activities of the enemy as he had seen them. As he neared the ground in the vicinity of what he took to be headquarters sought, the lieutenant and his machine were suddenly lifted higher in the air by what he took to be an explosion. The machine tilted and tossed about and it was several seconds before he acquired a normal flying position. And in righting his plane he had darted through a great ring of smoke.

Looking back he discovered that he had been almost upon top of a great big American gun the mission of which was to send shells far into German occupied territory. In relating the incident to friends several days afterwards, as a matter all within a day's work, the lieutenant said that he was so close to the mouth of the big gun that he tasted the powder and that it was only luck which prevented the blow of the heavy discharge from crushing his

Every mother imagines her baby's toes look like rosebuds.

Officers of the German army who occupied Thiaucourt until they were driven out by the Americans in the smashing of the St. Mihiel salient, lived their stay in the little French village by consuming large quantities of French wines which they concocted from the cellars of the French proprietors. From the wine cellar of one Frenchman alone the Germans took 5,000 bottles of champagne, 10,000 quarts of red wines in bottles and drained 30 enormous casks each containing more than 6,000 quarts of various kinds of wine. The advance guard of the Germans helped themselves liberally to the wine. Later the greater part of it was shipped back to Germany as loot of the German army.

None of the civilians of Thiaucourt was ever searched for valuables and owing to this fact all of the women who remained in Thiaucourt when the Americans entered the village still had jewelry and other articles of gold and silver. Many of the women had sewed material over the French gold pieces and wore them upon their outer clothing as buttons.

Many of the keepsakes and pieces of jewelry and French gold coins were offered to the Americans by the villagers as souvenirs but the Americans refused to accept them.

The villagers said that two years ago the Germans stripped the churches of Thiaucourt of their bells and even took the metal of the pipe organs, all of which was shipped to Germany to be turned into material for war. The electric light plant likewise was dismantled of its machinery, and every bit of metal obtainable, was sent back as fast as it could be assembled.

and the super-gun also lost the war. Plain old-fashioned fighting by men who could not be driven from the battlefield because they stood for the honor of their homes and the freedom of their countries won the victory that destroyed the Zeppelin, the air raid, unrestricted U-boat warfare, the floating mine, poison gas, liquid fire,

CUTICURA HEALS THE SKIN

"My face and neck were covered with small water blisters. The skin was very sore and inflamed, and later a crust formed on my face and neck. The itching and burning were so intense that I scratched and I could not sleep. The breaking out later developed into large sores eruptions, and my face was so disfigured for the time being that I could only see the members of my family."

"I used — Balm, and — Salve, but without success. The trouble lasted five weeks before using Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I got relief in about a week, and I used two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment when I was healed." (Signed) Mrs. F. H. Corson, Box 12, Lochmere, N. H., July 16, '17.

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airplane, or tossing it over backward. The artillerymen said afterward that they had no idea the aviator was so near at the moment when they let the big gun go.

How Huns Left Thiaucourt.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press).

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Every mother imagines her baby's toes look like rosebuds.

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OTHER VIEW POINTS

A league of nations, undeniably, is an agency by which we shall keep the world at peace for many years, but there is also the danger that it may be the agency eventually of producing the world's most terrible struggle. The advantages to be gained through such a league, however, vastly outweigh that danger, and the world may come to such a Utopian state as to avert it altogether.—Hartford Post.

The war is over and the soldiers are beginning to think of home. The parents and friends at home are making ready to honor them, particularly those who are or have been over there. But may we not pause now and then to remember the soldier at home who has died of disease. Give him a thought now and then when the cheering is in progress. He also served. He never got across the sea. He never heard the thunder of battle. But he died as truly for his country as though torn to pieces by shrapnel in far away France.—Bridgeport Telegram.

One sinister cloud is removed by the war. Deadly inventiveness did not win the victory. The nation that introduced the Zeppelin, the air raid, unrestricted U-boat warfare, the floating mine, poison gas, liquid fire,

BREED THEATRE

TODAY

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Burton Holmes Travelogue

and the super-gun also lost the war. Plain old-fashioned fighting by men who could not be driven from the battlefield because they stood for the honor of their homes and the freedom of their countries won the victory that destroyed the Zeppelin, the air raid, unrestricted U-boat warfare, the floating mine, poison gas, liquid fire,

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